26th November 1928]

The total annual consumption for the village is 70 tons. The cost of one ton of charcoal (current price) is Rs. 30. The total amount involved is Rs. 2,100. Supposing the price is reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ (i.e., from 8 annas to 6 annas per basket), the total amount works up to Rs. 1,575 leaving a profit of Rs. 525 for a whole village of about 100 houses for one year which is hardly one rupee per month per family. It will thus be clear that the question is not one that deserves a serious consideration.

A. McG. C. Tampoe,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix XII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

Development Department.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 284 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th September 1928, the following note is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council question No. 284 *answered on* 8*th September* 1928.

The scholarship at the Leather Trades Institute is tenable only by ex-students of the Institute, and was, as will be seen from paragraph 13 of G.O. No. 2042, Development, dated 28th November 1924, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, instituted on the recommendation of the Leather Industry Committee so as to provide for the post of Junior Assistant Chemist on the research staff which they proposed in paragraph 36 of their report. The strength of the Institute has considerably fallen of late, and in 1927–28, there was only one student in the final year class who was awarded a diploma after his course. The Director of Industries reported in September 1928 that in the opinion of the Principal there was no candidate who could be recommended as suitable for the award of the scholarship in 1928. This explains the connotative remark that there were no qualified applicants for the scholarship in 1928.

A. McG. C. Tampoe,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix XIII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

FLOODS—VIZAGAPATAM AND EAST GODAVARI—OCTOBER 1928.

Part I—Vizagapatam.

I

From G. T. H. Bracken, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), R.C. No. 4385/A-4, dated 7th November 1928.

[Floods—Vizagapatam district—Damages—Report.]

The Land Revenue Commissioner visited this district on the 2nd instant. I inspected some of the typical flood damaged villages in the taluks of

Anakapalle, Sarvasiddhi and Viravilli. There was a very heavy rainfall from the 20th to 22nd October, but fortunately there was no wind. There was very little rain in the Agency taluks of Koraput and Parvatipur divisions. The rivers Sarada, Varaha, Thandava and many other streams in Anakapalle, Golugonda, Sarvasiddhi and the Viravilli taluks were in high flood. Outside these taluks also the heavy rainfall caused some damage to tanks and roads. The damage by floods is most serious in the low lying villages of Sarvasiddhi taluk between Yellamanchili and the seaboard and along the banks of the Sarada, Varaha and Thandava rivers which are the chief irrigation sources. In addition to the high floods in Sarada a tank named Lakshipuram tank near Chodavaram in the Viravilli taluk breached and discharged its contents into the Sarada river.

Railway line.—On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the branch line from Vizianagram to Parvatipuram there were two breaches between Vizagapatam and Gajapatinagram stations. These breaches have since been closed and traffic was restored from 27th October. On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway the damage to the line was between (1) Tadi and Anakapalle, (2) Anakapalle and Kasimkota, (3) Bayyavaram and Yellamanchilli, (4) Regupalam and Narasapatam road and (5) Gullipadu and Tuni.

Owing to these breaches railway traffic has not yet been restored between Waltair and Samalkot but trains are expected to run in a day or two.

One thing I have to mention is with regard to the waterways near Viziaramarajupeta, a hamlet in the Anakapalle municipality. It lies to the north of the railway line just below the level crossing and to the west of the road from Anakapalle to Chodavaram. This was the first and worst affected part of Anakapalle. It appears, that a 2-feet slab drain was originally constructed in the railway line just opposite to the centre of the village but subsequently a girder bridge of 15-feet span was constructed (bridge No. 705). In spite of this improvement the line again breached near the same point and the Tahsildar, Anakapalle, had to cut the line at another point to prevent the total submersion of the houses. I have inspected the locality and I certainly think that a bigger waterway is necessary.

Telegraph.—Telegraphic communication was completely cut off on 22nd, 23rd and 24th October, but partial communication with restrictions as to booking was restored on 25th and 26th October. Complete communication all over the district was restored from 27th October 1928.

Roads.—There were breaches on several roads in the district and some culverts and causeways were seriously damaged. On account of these damages road communication was interrupted on the following District Board roads:—

Vizagapatam to Tuni.
Anakapalle to Narasapatam.
Narasapatam road to Narasapatam.
Anakapalle to Madgole.
Narasapatam to Chodavaram.
Bimlipatam to Vizianagram.
Vizianagram to Jeypore via Salur.
Parvatipur to Palkonda.
Vizianagram to Chipurupalle.
Vizianagram to Bowdara road.
Srungavarapukota to Vizianagram road.
Gajapatinagaram to Mentada.
Anakapalle to Pudimadakka road.

Fortunately no really important bridges were destroyed. Communications have now been restored on all the roads in the district and buses are running. The cost of restoration of roads to their former condition may be a lakh.

26th November 1928]

Ghat roads under Public Works Department.—It is reported that the Anantagiri ghat road breached at two places and the bridge at mile 44/4 has completely gone. The Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer inspected the locality and arranged for temporary repairs to the road to allow of through traffic. The Ghat road from Lammasinghi to Tulabada of the Gudem taluk was eroded and has become unfit for cart traffic. The road was blocked in three places by slip of boulders and trees from the hill slopes. There were land slips on the Salur-Pottanghi ghat also but these were cleared by 28th October.

Postal.—There were no tappal from the northern side of the district till 25th, and from the southern taluks till 27th October. Mails are being despatched by motor buses to places between Vizagapatam and Tuni as the Railway communication has not yet been restored.

Irrigation sources.—A statement showing the number of major and minor irrigation works damaged in the three Government taluks is herein enclosed. In all 32 works in charge of the Public Works Department one under Tank Restoration Scheme Party and 66 minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue department have been damaged. Details of damage to important Government irrigation sources are noted below :—

(1) *Godavari anicut system.*—Two breaches on the flood bank. The river flowed 12·3 feet over the crest level of the anicut. The anicut has been outflanked for a length of 400 feet. Eight breaches were caused in the right bank of the Krishnaraj channel.

(2) *Kondakerla Ava system.*—Ava bund breached for a length of 1,100 feet.

(3) *Gokivada regulator.*—Ninety feet in length with its nine piers platform, etc., was completely washed away leaving only abutments on either side. Weir 320 feet long is intact. Left bank of Sarada from front of Gokivada weir to the old Babakhana channel head sluice breached practically throughout.

(4) *Gokivada gedda.*—Left bank breached for 600 feet length between second and fourth miles—there are nine minor breaches.

(5) *Sarada river.*—Six breaches. One of 300 feet, 4 of 100 feet and one referred to in No. 3 above.

(6) *Upper Varaha.*—Gabbada channel breached at two places. Daggada anicut river margins above and below the anicut were damaged. Parapet walls of the sluices completely washed away. Platforms and the screw gearing-shutters are intact. Duggada channel breached in three places.

(7) *Lower Varaha.*—Pulaparti anicut has been breached in the centre for a length of 231 feet. There are two breaches one 600 feet and another 30 feet at Bayyavaram and Penugollu, respectively. Penugollu dam escaped with slight damages.

(8) *Pedaupalam river.*—Breached in five places. The Executive Engineer is arranging for temporary repairs with the co-operation of ryots to ensure irrigation supplies for the remainder of the season. The damage caused to No. 3 (Gokivada regulator) and No. 7 (Pulaparti anicut) is most serious of all. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of temporary repairs at Rs. 8,000 and permanent repairs at Rs. 95,000 repairs excluding Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut. The damages to the minor irrigation tanks are considerable. I have ordered one of the two minor irrigation

[26th November 1928

overseers of Palkonda to work in Golugonda to hurry the preparation of estimates for repairs to these works. Probably Rs. 10,000 may be necessary for flood damages.

Reports have been received that many estate irrigation tanks and channels have breached and that the dam over the Gostanai river in the Srungavarapukota taluk has been washed away. I have called for detailed list from the taluk officers. They will be communicated to the proprietors concerned to take immediate action. I have already addressed the proprietors concerned on the subject and spoken to some of them personally.

Land, buildings, cattle, etc.—A statement showing the extent of lands damaged, the number of cattle lost and the number of houses collapsed in the several taluks is appended. So far as information has been received, 360 cattle have been lost and the crop on some 5,000 acres badly damaged, of which 2,000 acres may be total loss. The amount of land revenue remission that may likely to be granted in the Government taluks will be reported in due course. I do not expect that remission will be as much as last year when crops failed for want of water.

Buildings, Public.—The Executive Engineer says that damages to Government buildings are of a minor character and chiefly consist of fallen compound walls. It is reported that two cattle-pounds in the Sarvasiddhi and two in Viravilli taluk, two chavadis and two cattle-pounds in Golugonda and one cattle-pound in Bimlipatam taluk were damaged. Estimates for repairs of these pounds and chavadis will be prepared and funds applied for. The damage done to the currency notes, stamps and opium in the Anakapalle sub-treasury has already been reported. The Land Revenue Commissioner and myself inspected the opium. The Tahsildar was ordered to try drying the cakes over charcoal and to send a sample to the Board for inspection. Nearly half the number of currency notes and stamps though soiled at the edges may be fit for re-issue after they are completely dried.

Buildings, Private.—The total number of houses damaged or collapsed is about 8,000. Most of them belong to the depressed and poorer classes and are thatched mud structures. The food-grains stores in many houses were lost or damaged. In four or five villages standing on the banks of rivers some houses were completely washed away. These villages mostly inhabited by depressed classes ought to be constructed on new sites of higher level. I have asked the presidents of taluk boards concerned to select new sites. I request that the Government may be pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the acquisition of new sites on the instalment system as now carried on in Godavari and other districts where a special labour staff is employed. An experienced Revenue Inspector may be lent from East Godavari for three months. Very early orders are requested as it is important to take action at once.

Loss of human life.—In Kotturu, hamlet of Godicherla of Sarvasiddhi taluk, seven persons sought refuge in the lofts of their houses but were drowned. There were four more deaths in this taluk. In Golugonda taluk one man and eight women were drowned at Ponduru. There were three casualties in Viravilli taluk and one in Anakapalle taluk.

Crops.—Of all the crops the paddy crop in Sarvasiddhi taluk has suffered most, particularly in the low-lying villages under the rivers. The other crops have not been damaged to any great extent. In the other Government taluks there was no serious damage to crops.

26th November 1928]

Takkavi.—Applications for allotments under the Agricultural and Land Improvements Loans Acts will be made separately. Loans will be required for clearing land of sand in some villages.

Relief.—Rice collected from the public or contributed by merchants was distributed to the people of the affected villages at once. The principal damage which now requires action is that to houses. In Government villages I have ordered palmyrah trees to be cut and supplied to the ryots of those villages and the neighbouring zamindari villages where necessary. Free grants from panchayat forests will be made in deserving cases. The Maharaja of Jeypore has kindly offered to supply bamboos and timber from Madgole forests remitting royalty up to Rs. 10,000. A depot will be opened at Madgole and bamboos and timber will be transported from that place to the affected parts in Viravilli and Anakapalle taluks. I have also made arrangements with the District Forest Officer for the supply of bamboos from Government forests in Narasapatam taluk. Local relief committees worked well in the affected areas and a central committee is being formed at Vizagapatam for the collection of contributions. The amount of Rs. 10,000 already sanctioned by the Government together with the private contributions collected by the committee and free grants of housing materials may, I think, be sufficient.

Epidemics.—Outbreaks of cholera occurred in 19 villages of six taluks. Up to date the number of attacks is 266 and of deaths 109. Sporadic cases of cholera occurred even before the floods. The Health staff has been strengthened in the affected areas. In the areas visited by me I found that the disease was decreasing with the return of fine weather.

General remarks.—Considering the abnormal rainfall and the height of the floods in the rivers, the damage to property has been less than anticipated and the loss of life extraordinarily small. The outturn of crops as a whole in the district will probably be better than last year and no distress need be anticipated if seasonal conditions are normal for the future. The people of the affected areas have shown extraordinary fortitude under their calamities. The well-to-do sheltered and fed the poor during the first few days. Conditions are now rapidly being restored to normal. Labour is everywhere available and food stores are sufficient. Merchants have done little profiteering except at Yellamanchili where I arranged for the import of rice to bring down prices. The merchants of Anakapalle vied with one another in offering bags of rice for free distribution during the earlier stages. As regards the reconstruction of houses it is fortunate that owing to the absence of wind a good deal of the material for rethatching is still available. What happened in most cases was that the mud walls slowly crumbled and the roofs gently subsided without damaging them much. Rebuilding is going on briskly everywhere.

I have to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent work done by the following non-official gentlemen :—

(1) M.R.Ry. G. Jagannatha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, was indefatigable in running round the district restoring communications. The credit for the rapidity with which temporary repairs have been effected to communications so as to make them fit for bus traffic is mainly due to him.

[26th November 1928

(2) The chairman-delegate of Anakapalle Municipality who co-operated with the Tahsildar in the work of immediate relief.

(3) The Reverend, Church of the Canadian Baptist Mission, who did good work at Yellamanchili.

Other names will be reported later.

Amongst officials the District Superintendent of Police Mr. L. E. Saunders by forced marches mostly on foot managed to traverse the flood area as far as Tuni at the earliest possible moment and did work in restoring communications.

The Executive Engineer Mr. J. J. O'Reilly was also out in the affected area as soon as practicable and has done and is doing excellent work in effecting temporary repairs to irrigation sources to supply water for the rest of the season.

I have very specially to bring to the notice of the Government the names of the Tahsildars of Anakapalle (M.R.Ry. P. Venkata Raju Chetti Garu) and Sarvasiddhi (Janab Moinuddin Sahib Bahadur). Owing to the temporary break down of all communications they were thrown entirely on their own resources. It is impossible to speak too highly of the work they did in saving life, distributing food and generally rendering first aid in the first few days of the crisis. They took entire charge of the situation and accepted decisions of considerable responsibility. I can find nothing to criticise and everything to praise in the manner in which they carried out their duties.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Statement showing the approximate extent of damage caused by floods in Vizagapatam district so far as known up to date.

Name of taluk.	Extent of land damaged.	Number of cattle lost.	Number of houses collapsed.
	ACS.		
Anakapalle	1,200	170	2,800
Viravilli	200	100	1,400
Sarvasiddhi	3,000	50	3,000
Golugonda	300	40	650
Bimlipatam	50	...	25
Total ...	4,750	360	7,875

Statement showing the irrigation works damaged in the Vizagapatam district.

Name of taluk.	Number of major irrigation works damaged.	Number of minor irrigation works damaged.
Sarvasiddhi	20	18
Golugonda	9 *plus* 1 T.R.S.	44
Palakonda	3	4
Total ...	32 *plus* 1 T.R.S.	66

II

G.O. No. 2526, *Revenue, dated* 26*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing the sum at the disposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam.

* * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.
,, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

III

Telegram from Government, to the District Board President, Vizagapatam, dated 27th October 1928.

Take immediate steps to restore communication trunk road making temporary crossings where bridges have gone. Apply for grants immediately work starts.

IV

G.O. No. 2620, *Revenue, dated* 6*th November* 1928.

The Government sanction the employment of two special Deputy Tahsildars on Rs. 150—200 (Rupees one hundred and fifty to two hundred) each per mensem and four peons on Rs. 12—18 (Rupees twelve to eighteen) each per mensem for a period of one month for work connected with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the district of Vizagapatam.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General, (through Finance Department).
,, Collector of Vizagapatam.

V

G.O. No. 2626, *Revenue, dated* 7*th November* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand) in addition to the sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) already sanctioned in G.O. Mis No. 2526, Revenue, dated 26th October 1928, in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing the sum at the disposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam.

* * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

[26th November 1928

VI

Letter from J. J. O'Reilly, Esq., B.A., B.E., Executive Engieer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, dated 1st November 1928, No. 1325/8.

[Flood damages to irrigation works in Yellamanchili suddivision on 21st and 22nd October 1928.]

I have to report that the total damage to irrigation and other public works has now been definitely ascertained. The worst damage has been done in Yellamanchili and Rayavaram sections. Narasapatam section has escaped comparatively lightly.

2. The actual breaches are—

(a) *Godari Anicut System.*—Two breaches in flood bank between Anakapalle toll-gate and the Godari anicut. These are being filled in to ordinary flood level. Anicut has been outflanked for a length of 400′ on right flank. This portion of flood bank will be attended to when water recedes. At present this breach is safe guard to the anicut. Eight breaches to right bank of Krishnamaraju channel. All the breaches are being temporarily closed by ryots with our help in so far as is necessary to tide over the present irrigation season.

(b) *Kondakarla Avā System.*—Ava bund breached for a length of 1,100′ but luckily only the top of the bund above F.T.L. This breach is being temporarily closed. Work is more than half finished and flow of water through breach has been stopped. Patha Yeru banks breached in four places. Front earth connexions of Mahal and Gollala channels head sluices have been washed away. Concerned ryots have agreed to do the necessary repairs with our help.

(c) *Gokivada Regulator.*—The regulator 90′ in length with its nine piers plat-form, etc., completly washed away; only abutments on either side standing. Weir 320′ long is intact. Proposals for giving proportionate supply to Sarada and Gokivada ayacuts to tide over present irrigation season are being prepared, pending permanent reconstruction for which estimate will be submitted later. Left bank of Sarada from front of Gokivada weir to the old Babakhan channel head sluice has been breached practically throughout. Temporary repairs to tide over irrigation season are in hand.

(d) *Gokivada Gedda.*—Left bank breached for 600′ in length. Repairs to this are being done by Gokivada Government ryots with our help. Between second and fourth miles there are nine breaches. These are minor breaches and have already been temporarily closed with the exception of one above the Paccapottu dam where there is a deep scour. This will be closed as soon as possible by the ryots. Arrangements have been made to supply these ryots with all necessary materials.

(e) *Sarada Canal* (i. e., Sarada river below Gokivada regulator site).—One breach at head already referred to under (c). Two breaches one on either side of Goparaju channel head sluice for lengths of 100′ each. One breach at Kattupalem—length 300′. Two breaches at Marripalem for lengths of 100′ each. No water is now escaping through these breaches on account of the collapse of Gokivada regulator and consequent deversion of water from the Sarada Canal.

(f) *Upper Varaha.*—Gubbada anicut intact. Gubbada channel breached in two places, 40′ and 20′ respectively. Duggada anicut, river margins above and below the anicut have been damaged and revetments partly

26th November 1928]

washed away. Parapet walls both of scouring sluices and head sluice have been completely washed away but platforms are intact with screw-gearing shutters and there is no difficulty in working them. Retaining wall above head sluice has been washed away and a breach formed allowing the river water to enter the channel above both head sluice and anicut and this excess water has also breached the left bank of channel below the head sluice. Duggada channel has been breached in three places above the temporary escape we formed this year, due as usual to the action of the Yerraya and Palemgeddas. The temporary escape survives and has saved the lower branch of the channel from any breaching. Komaravolu Ava breached on right flank for 82′ length. In all urgent cases in the Upper Varaha, necessary action is being taken.

(*g*) *Lower Varaha.*—Pulaparti anicut has been breached in the centre for a length of 231 feet with, as far as has been ascertained so far, all foundations for that length. I am inspecting this breach in anicut as soon as I can get there and will report after inspection what steps can be taken temporarily to keep up the supply to the channels above the anicut pending reconstruction. Two breaches, one 600 feet and one 30 feet, have taken place, the former above Rayavaram, the latter above Penugollu village. Penugollu dam escaped with slight damage to the portion of the dam below Varaha anicut.

(*h*) *Pedda Uppalam river.*—Tail end of this has breached in five places in Murukavagedda. Necessary action is being taken.

(*i*) *Tanks.*—Of the three railway-affecting tanks, the two affecting the breached portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line are intact and no report has been received about the Pedda tank of Saripalli near Pendurti. It is also believed to be intact. Thirteen of the tanks in charge of Public Works Department have been affected and in all cases steps are being taken to close the breaches temporarily to maintain the necessary storage.

3. Above, I have enumerated all the actual breaches. There have been in addition slipping of revetment and scours and distributary channels have had their banks affected throughout the district. The ryots concerned are taking action in all the petty cases. In the more serious cases as already noted, we are supplying necessary materials such as stakes, palmyra horizontals, hay bundles and brushwood and the ryots are supplying the labour. In very few cases we have had to supply outside labour. Action has been taken in practically all cases and submersion prevented. Temporary repairs to breached sites to ensure irrigation supply for the remainder of the season, will be completed in about a fortnight with the exception of the Gokivada regulator and the Pulaparti anicut and every effort will be made for satisfactory arrangements in these two cases also.

4. Counting on the co-operation of the ryots which so far has been given freely, I do not anticipate that the cost of temporary repairs to last out the irrigation season will exceed Rs. 8,000. This, of course excludes the work to be done at the Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut sites which cannot be estimated yet. I have, up to date, only been able to prepare

[26th November 1928

skeleton estimates for permanent renewals for the same excluding the reconstruction of the Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut breach, and I estimate that the cost of these permanent renewals will come to approximately Rs. 95,000 distributed as below :—

	RS.
Yellamanchili section	50,000
Rayavaram "	35,000
Narasapatam "	10,000
	95,000

5. Report on flood damages to the Anantagiri Ghat Road has already been submitted with my No. 609/R., dated 30th October 1928, to the Collector, Vizagapatam, copy enclosed.

Damages to Government buildings are of a minor character and chiefly consist of fallen compound walls. Estimates for reconstruction will be submitted in due course.

6. The services of an extra upper subordinate on special flood duty are imperatively necessary in order that plans and estimates can be prepared at once. He will also be necessary for the execution of works. The present section officer, Yellamanchili, Mr. K. Rangarao Nayudu, is under orders of transfer to the Madras Circle. I request that sanction be obtained to his retention here for the present as he is conversant with the sites and details of the flood damages and in the circumstances cannot possibly be spared at present. The subordinate posted for Chodavaram Waterworks, Mr. Subbaraya Mudaliyar, who has not yet joined duty, may be placed on arrival on special flood duty.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 30th October 1928, No. 609/R.

I attach copy of report received by me on 26th on flood damages to the Anantagiri Ghat Road. I inspected the damage with the Superintending Engineer on 27th instant and have arranged for necessary temporary repairs to allow of through traffic. At 41/7 I have arranged to cut back the bank and widen the road. It is even now passable by car and bandy. At 44/4 the bridge has completely gone and a new bridge will have to be constructed. I have arranged for a diversion road over a rough stone temporary causeway here and through traffic will be possible in a day or two. At 47/6 the revetted side of road has slipped and half the existing road is unsafe. I have arranged for the same measures to be taken here as at 41/7 and full width of road will be available in a day or two.

Through traffic can be effected in a couple of days throughout the Anantagiri Ghat Road.

26th November 1928]

SUB-ENCLOSURE

Telegram from the Supervisor, Anantagiri, to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, dated 26th October 1928.

Unprecedented heavy floods. Anantagiri road badly damaged. 41/7, 47/6 unsafe. Bridge 41/4 washed. Communication Anantagiri cut off. Pray early inspection orders.

No. 4324–*Gl., dated 9th November* 1928.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Engineers for Irrigation and General, Buildings and Roads, Madras, for favour of information.

2. Under the circumstances explained by the Executive Engineer, the retention of the Supervisor M.R.Ry. K. Rangarao Nayudu, who now stands transferred to the Madras Circle (vide Chief Engineer's No. 3387-E/28, dated 15th October 1928), is very necessary and his transfer out of this Circle may be deferred for the present.

3. The grant required by the Executive Engineer for the flood damages will be arranged for locally by a reappropriation.

4. The services of an extra upper subordinate for special duty are imperatively necessary as stated in paragraph 6 of the Executive Engineer's letter and a formal application for the same will be submitted shortly on receipt of information called for from the Executive Engineer.

V. HART,
Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle.

VII

Government Memorandum No. 3535/28, *Revenue, dated 11th November* 1928.

As regards minor irrigation works, the Collector is requested to go ahead with the work of urgent repairs and to make a specific application for funds as soon as practicable.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
,, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

VIII

Official Memorandum No. 19747–E/28–1, *P.W. & L., dated 12th November* 1928.

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to take steps immediately to effect such urgent repairs as are necessary to irrigation works damaged by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. He should apply for funds as soon as practicable but should not wait for formal allotments. There must be no delay in carrying out these instructions.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

IX

Government Memorandum No. 19748-*E*/28-2, *P. W. & L., dated 12th November* 1928.

With reference to paragraph 12 of his report, dated 7th November 1928, on the damage caused by the floods in Vizagapatam district, the Collector of Vizagapatam is authorized to proceed with the acquisition of new house-sites for such of the depressed classes as are in need of them. The limit of the cost of acquisition should not exceed Rs. 10,000. The Commissioner of Labour should render the Collector of Vizagapatam such assistance as lies in his power. The Collector should correspond direct with the Commissioner of Labour in the matter. The Collector should report in due course the amount ultimately required.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
Copy to the Commissioner of Labour.

X

Government Memorandum No. 19930-*D*/28-1, *P. W. & L., dated 15th November* 1928.

[Flood damages—Vizagapatam district—Collector's report R.C. No. 4385/A-4, dated 7th November 1928.]

In continuation of Official Memorandum No. 19747-E/28-1, dated 12th November 1928, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to arrange to carry out at once all temporary repairs to irrigation works where necessary. As regards permanent repairs, estimates should be pushed on quickly so that work may be started in January next at the latest and finished before the next rainy season which begins at the end of May in these parts. The Government consider that the Gokivada regulator and the Pulaparti anicut in particular require very urgent attention.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

PART II—EAST GODAVARI.

I

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of East Godavari, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 9th November 1928, Cocanada, Ref. B/3 No. 7863/28.

[Floods—Damage—Report.]

Owing to heavy rain from the 20th to the 22nd October, tanks and water courses in the affected area had to carry an unprecedented volume of water; which in some cases proved too much for their capacity.

2. *Tanks.*—(*a*) In Rajahmundry taluk very little damage was done. In Kalujolla, Mallavaram, R. Yerrampalem, Pentapalli and Nagampalli villages, bordering on the Agency, certain minor irrigation tanks breached. In Dosakayalapalli one Public Works Department tank breached and caused damage to crops that will involve remission not exceeding Rs. 500 of the villages bordering on Peddapuram taluk in Kalavacherla, Gonagudem, Pallakadiam and Mukkinada, minor irrigation tanks breached. In all 13

26th November 1928]

minor irrigation tanks breached, involving an approximate outlay of Rs. 2,000 in repairs. The estimated cost of repairing the Public Works Department tank in Dosakayalapalli is not known.

(*b*) In Peddapuram taluk and Prathipadu division the damage to tanks was most serious. In Pedarayavaram, Venkatapuram, Doddigunta, Singampalli and Rayabhupalapatnam villages, five Public Works Department tanks breached (one in each village). In the last three villages and in Anuru, Kondapalli, Vadiseluru, Nallamilli, Surampalem, Dontamur, Marripudi, Murari, Rangapuram, Valtimmapuram, Kattamur, Chinabrahmadevam, J. Timmapuram, Bapabhubalapatnam, Rowtulapudi, Pedasankarlapudi, 64 minor irrigation tanks in all breached, the cost of repairs being estimated at Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) Ramachandrapur taluk did not suffer serious damage to tanks. In Balabhadrapuram, Koppavaram, Anaparthi, Vemulapalli and Kesavaram, eight minor irrigation tanks in all breached. The repairs will cost about Rs. 1,000.

(*d*) Cocanada taluk, though mainly a delta area suffered some damage to tanks in Vetlapalem, G. Medapadu and Pedabrahmadevam where 11 minor irrigation tanks breached, involving an outlay of Rs. 3,000 on repairs.

(*e*) In Yellavaram division, three minor irrigation tanks breached in Lingavaram, Bolireddi Sivaramapatnam and Ramaldevipuram.

(*f*) To sum up, 99 minor irrigation tanks breached and the repairs will cost about Rs. 16,000. In addition, six Public Works Department tanks breached and the Samalkot canal breached or was cut at several places along the banks.

3. (*a*) The heavy rains caused high floods in the streams having their sources in or near the hills in the Agency. The Thandava river, that passes by the side of Tuni village, was in high flood. so high in fact, that its banks could not contain the volume of water, which overflowed the banks at places. The most serious damage occurred to Tuni village itself. There, at a place about one mile west of the road bridge, the water probably backed up by the road bridge, to some extent, escaped over the southern bank of the river (the bank was not breached) and made its way by the side of a hill along low-lying ground, through a hamlet, as far as the railway line where it was held up for a time, till the line breached. Then the flood of water was let loose in the streets of Tuni. There the water level rose to 8 or 9 feet in the low-lying area where the water was impeded by a masonry wall. The wall collapsed, however and the flood found its way out through the lowest level. Serious damage was done to Tuni. About 600 mud houses and 10 or 15 brick houses were damaged. In addition, serious damage was done to rice and other commodities stored in the bazaar. The damage to private property such as clothes, cannot be estimated accurately.

Much the same thing occurred at the village of Nandivampu, which I visited. It is 5 or 6 miles higher up the river. There the river overtopped the bank ; without breaching it swamped the whole village and carried away all the houses (mud houses) in its main course—approximately one-third of the houses in the village. The villages of Kotanandur, Koppaka Agraharam, Kalimeru, which adjoin the river, and Kavalapadu, a short distance away from the river, also suffered damage. In Tuni division about 950 houses in all have been damaged or washed away.

(*b*) In Pittapur division damage was caused chiefly by the Gorri Kandi river. The eight villages in which houses were damaged are situated on the

banks of this hill stream. In all 627 mud huts and ten brick houses have been damaged in the villages of Isukapalli, Madhavapuram, Ponnada, Nagulapalli, Ramanakkapeta, Kolanka, Gollaprolu and Aminabada.

(*c*) In Peddapur taluk the chief damage to houses occurred in villages adjoining the Yeleru river and its numerous branches. Thirteen villages were affected and about 700 houses damaged.

(*d*) In Ramachandrapur taluk there was little damage to houses. Only 148 houses in two villages were affected.

(*e*) In Cocanada taluk the most serious damage to houses occurred. The floods in the Yeleru supplemented by the water from the breached tanks in the uplands submerged the whole country side, including the village sites and isolated villages for days. It is estimated that about 2,000 mud houses and 20 brick houses have been damaged. Apart from Cocanada town itself, where there was considerable damage, the most serious damage occurred at Samalkot, where a hamlet (Peda Malapalli) situated on low-lying ground on the banks of the Yeleru was completely destroyed.

4. *Damage to crops.*—It is too early to estimate the damage to crops. Any damage that has occurred will be due to protracted submersion. These conditions existed in the Pittapur division where the Gorri Kandi submerged certain fields for some days and also in Cocanada taluk where the flood water could not escape to sea and submerged the low-lying delta lands for about a week. In Pittapur division the complete loss of about 3,000 acres of chillies crop is reported. There is still time, however, to raise another crop. In Cocanada taluk about 20,000 acres of paddy have been under submersion for several days. Some of this crop will be lost; it will be possible to ascertain the actual area only in two or three weeks' time when the crop is ripe for harvest. Some fields have suffered little damage while others adjoining them, have suffered considerably. The damage depends inter alia on the degree of maturity of the crop. The amount of remission in Cocanada taluk may be Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000. In each of the Amalapuram and Razole taluks, the probable remission is estimated at Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 and in Rajahmundry taluk at Rs. 500.

5. *Damage to roads.*—Practically all the roads were breached in one or more places. It is estimated that it will cost Rs. 2,00,000 to effect permanent repairs to the roads. The District Board Engineer and his subordinates took prompt steps to restore communications by making diversions or closing breaches temporarily.

6. *Loss of life*—The following loss of life has occurred as a result of the floods :—

(1) *Tuni Division*—	
Tuni town	5 persons.
Nandivampu	1 person missing.
Annavaram railway bridge accident.	3 persons. (District Traffic Superintendent, Assistant Traffic Superintendent and fireman).
(2) *Pittapur Division*—	
Gollaprolu village ...	1 person.
(3) *Cocanada taluk*—	1 railway gang coolie.
Total loss of life ...	11 persons.

26th November 1928]

7. *Relief measures.*—Out of Rs. 25,000 allotted to me, an amount of Rs. 4,000 approximately has already been expended on the provision of food for the families which were rendered homeless. The balance is available for the restoration of the houses. It is useless to distribute the relief in the shape of money. So far as Cocanada division is concerned, I propose to have a small committee in each affected village, comprising the village officers and two or three respectable residents, with the Revenue Inspector or other Government official as Chairman. I shall allot funds to the Chairman at the rate of Rs. 5 a house. With the funds so allotted, the Committee must procure the requisite materials, chiefly palmyra leaves and palmyras or bamboos. For Tuni and Pittapuram divisions in which there are no Revenue Inspectors, I propose to borrow the services of Labour Inspectors for ten days or a fortnight. In Peddapuram taluk, the Revenue Inspectors should be able to cope with the work on the same lines.

Detailed inspection of the damage done to houses in individual villages shows that though houses have collapsed, much of the material is still available. Houses, the walls of which were built of mud, collapsed with the roofing more or less intact, resting on the ground ; houses, the walls of which consisted of a bamboo frame-work plastered with mud, generally stood, only the mud plastering being washed off. Even in cases in which the roofing itself collapsed a large portion of the materials has been retrieved in most cases.

It is necessary to provide, therefore, the cost of labour and the materials for re-constructing the mud walls and the roofing materials required to supplement the old materials that have been retrieved. The chief difficulty will be the provision of palmyra leaves as the season for cutting the leaves has passed and trees which were ripe for the cutting of the leaves have been denuded. Where Government trees are available at a convenient distance from the work-spot, the materials will be provided free.

With the funds allotted to me I do not propose to make any attempt to compensate sufferers for the loss of clothing or private household property. That must be left to public charity. In the early days of the floods, private individuals, more fortunately situated, provided food for the homeless in their villages—a charitable act which deserves commendation. Later, a Relief Committee for Cocanada municipality has been formed and it is collecting subscriptions and functioning. Later still, a Central Relief Committee for the district has been formed at a meeting, presided over by the First Member of the Board. I have no information as to the steps taken by it up-to-date. In Tuni, a local committee was formed to provide relief and an amount of Rs. 1,500 standing to the credit of some previous fund, is being utilized for the purpose. As the restoration of the damaged or collapsed houses is an urgent work, I propose to utilize the funds provided by Government immediately through official channels, and leave the Relief Committee to supplement my efforts by such means as they choose.

8. It is not possible, at this stage, to specify the areas that will require remission. No compact block can be pointed out, because conditions vary from field to field.

9. I have endeavoured to make this report as full as possible. If any further information is required, I hope that you will call for it.

Enclosure

Abstract statement showing the damages that occurred in the East Godavari district on account of the floods of 1928 due to heavy rainfall.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Loss of cattle.	Number of houses fallen.		Damage to house and other property.	Damage to standing crops. (acreage).	Probable remission.	Tanks breached.		Amount of damage to tanks.	Remarks.
		Mud.	Brick.				Minor irrigation.	Public Works Department.		
				RS.	ACS.	RS.			RS.	
1. Cocanada ..	Nil.	2,000 (911 Adi-Andhras).	20	58,173	19,485	50,000	11	Nil.	3,000	Loss of life—One.
2. Peddapur ..	(6 + 7 goats.)	703	1	Not estimated.	..	..	64	5	10,000	..
3. Ramachandrapur.	Nil.	148 (79 Adi-Andhras).	..	3,190	..	..	8	..	1,000	..
4. Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	500	13	1	2,000	..
5. Amalapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	Between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000.	..	..	..	..
6. Razole	..	..		..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..
7. Yellavaram ..	..	..	Verandah of Public Works Department rest-house fallen.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
8. Tuni	Rs. 1,500 worth of cattle and goats.	935	10 to 15	3,03,000	..	..	..	..	..	Loss of life—Nine.
9. Pithapur ..	..	627 (198 Adi-Andhras).	10	10,000	3,220 (Chillies crop).	..	..	..	..	Loss of life—One.

Abstract statement showing the damages that occurred in the East Godavari district on account of the floods of 1928 due to heavy rainfall—*cont.*

Serial number and name of taluk.	Loss of cattle.	Number of houses fallen.		Damage to house and other property.	Damage to standing crops (acreage).	Probable remission.	Tanks breached.		Amount of damage to tanks.	Remarks.
		Mud.	Brick.				Minor irrigation.	Public Works Department.		
				RS.					RS.	
10. Bhadrachalam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Nugur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Polavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chodavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4,413	41 to 46	3,74,363	..	..	99	6	16,000	



II

G.O. No. 2507, *Revenue, dated* 25*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand only) in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in East Godavari district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing this sum at the disposal of the Collector of East Godavari.

* * * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

III

G.O. No. 2527, *Revenue, dated* 26*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand) in addition to the sum of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) already sanctioned in G.O. Mis No. 2507, Revenue, dated the 25th October 1928, in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in East Godavari district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing this sum at the disposal of the Collector of East Godavari.

* * * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.
,, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

IV

Government telegram (from the Local Self-Government Department) to the District Board President, East Godavari, dated 27th October 1928.

Take immediate steps to restore communication trunk road making temporary crossings where bridges have gone. Apply for grants immediately work starts.

V

Letter from F. G. DICKINSON, Esq., Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, dated 1st November 1928, No. 1202-S.

I have to report as follows on the floods experienced due to the burst of the north-east monsoon and on the damages done to delta works.

26th November 1928]

2. The rain commenced about 1 a.m. 20th instant and the following figures give the average rainfall for the delta :—

Up to 6 a.m. 20th instant	... ...	1·31 inches.
„ 6 a.m. 20th to 6 a.m. 21st instant	...	1·68 „
„ 6 a.m. 21st to 6 a.m. 22nd instant	...	7·13 „
„ 6 a.m. 22nd to 6 a.m. 23rd instant	...	1·59 „

3. On the 20th morning, the Dowlaishweram head sluices were reduced to 6·00 rear reading and on the 21st morning they were closed. This was not sufficient however to enable the upland drainage entering Samalkot canal to be disposed of by means of lock culverts and weirs and it was found necessary to open Biccavol and Vetlapalem surplus weirs. The position got worse during the day and these weirs had to be fully opened and water was drained off from Samalkot canal at both ends.

4. At 4 p.m. on the 21st the water in front of Biccavol weir was 0·8 foot above F.S.L. and this rose to about 1·5 feet above F.S.L. at midnight, to 3·0 feet at 6 a.m. on 22nd and 5·5 feet at 10 a.m. on the 22nd, the maximum reached. The road culverts had been unable to take all the upland drainage during the night of the 21st—22nd and the water had started flowing over the road in many places, the maximum depth over the road was about 3 feet 6 inches. This sudden rush of water was not due only to the rainfall but to many tanks breaching in the first case and later the railway embankment (which had acted as a bund) breaching.

5. The Samalkot canal could have carried about 3 feet above F.S.L. with considerable risk but above this figure the banks began to give way and I saw it overflowing at 15/3 and 16/4 : although I expect there were other places it has been difficult to find out all the places due to the difficulty of getting about at the time.

6. By 10 a.m. on the 22nd all the lands and villages between the canal and the railway were about 4 feet under water and houses were collapsing. The ryots then took things into their own hands and in large bodies proceeded to various places to cut breaches in the left bank of Samalkot canal in order to get the water into the canal.

7. As a result of the various breaches, relief was brought to the Samalkot canal and uplands and the water began to fall in the canal as can be seen by the following readings in front of Biccavol weir :—

6 p.m. 22nd	... ...	3·9 ft. above F.S.L.
6 a.m. 23rd	... ...	1·4 ft. „ „
4 p.m. 23rd	... ...	0·2 ft. below „
6 a.m. 24th	... ...	1·5 ft. „ „
4 p.m. 24th	... ...	2·2 ft. „ „
6 a.m. 25th	... ...	2·7 ft. „ „

But for the breaches on the right bank bringing immediate relief there would most likely have been considerable damage to the masonry works of Biccavol and Vetlapalem weirs and the aqueduct at Samalkot. At 10 a.m. the water in front of Biccavol weir was only about 2 inches below the top of the weir.

8. In the last reach of Samalkot canal the water was kept below F.S.L at Cocanada lock until about 6 p.m. on the 22nd when the water began to rise rapidly due to the East and West Yeleru rivers overflowing their banks.

[26th November 1928

This sudden rise was due to the railway breaching again and releasing huge quantities of water. This breached both banks in several places between 33/4 and 36/0 and as a result of the rush of water towards Cocanada lock the water on the right bank near Cocanada lock was breached for about 80 feet.

9 Up till 10 a.m. on the 22nd a considerable amount of water had been drawn off from Samalkot canal into Cocanada and Mandapeta canals in order to relieve Samalkot canal. This was causing a grave situation on the 3rd and 4th reach, Cocanada canal. When it was seen that the Samalkot canal banks could not be saved it was decided to concentrate on saving the banks of Cocanada canal by raising the reading in front of Medapadu lock to F.S.L. and reducing the discharge. This had immediate effect and the situation was considerably improved.

10. The position was considered safe until the 23rd, when due to the rapid rush of water down the Yeleru rivers the shipping canal in Cocanada was unable to cope with the water with the result there was considerable backing up of water up the drains and in this case Kovvur creek. Until this time 6·0 had been maintained in front of Kovvur lock or 1·5 below F.S.L. The water rose that much in the creek that it began to flow back through the lock gates into the canal and finally gave a maximum reading of 8 feet in front of Kovvur lock on the 24th instant.

11. The ryots of the last reach of Cocanada canal then began to fear for their crops and houses and in a large body went to new Kovvur lock and cut breaches each side of the regulator to try and drain off the water into K.M.J. canal which up to this point had been kept below F.S.L.

12. I inspected the Samalkot canal from Dowlaishweram to Coçanada and also a breach in the West Yeleru on 26th and 27th instant. The road is breached in many places, due, as far as Samalkot, to the ryots cutting breaches and lower down to the East Yeleru overflowing the road.

13. As far as Samalkot there are 24 breaches and one masonry sluice washed away but of the breaches only six are serious. All but one had been closed by 27th October and it is hoped to have all repaired to such an extent that water can be allowed in the canals up to 2′ below F.S.L. by November 2nd. Then punts can be used for bringing earth to breach sites to complete repairs. When the head sluices are opened it means that all but the last reach of Samalkot canal will be navigable.

14. As regards the last reach of Samalkot canal there are 25 breaches due to East and West Yeleru water overflowing the banks but as far as it had been possible to see at present only two are serious. One below the surplus weir and the other on the right bank just above the lock. This has demolished two lascars' quarters and the store shed. The Subdivisional Officer was successful in his efforts at preventing a scour right round the lock chamber.

15. There are seven breaches in the banks of the West Yeleru river up to the 5th mile and below this the banks are still under submersion. Two of the most serious breaches on the left bank have been closed with sand bags. This is stopping the water flowing across country into the upper part of the last reach of Samalkot canal.

26th November 1928]

16. In the Cocanada canal there were two breaches on the left bank just below Tossipudi lock cut by the villagers of Tossipudi to drain their village. These have been closed by the villagers and were not serious. In the last reach of Cocanada canal, the water from the fields overflowed the left bank but has not caused any serious damage.

17. The cuts each side of the Kovvur regulator, referred to above have already been closed temporarily and further repairs are in progress. In the K.M.J. canal itself there was a breach in the Salt basin channel and this is being closed by the Salt Department. There was serious danger of the ryots breaching the canal banks near Gorripudi aqueduct, but this was averted by the help of the police who sent half a dozen constables to patrol the banks.

18. The work has been put in hand without waiting for estimates but it is hoped to submit these as soon as possible, but Section officers have very little time to attend to details as they are out all day superintending the work of the coolies.

19. It is hoped to have all the canals navigable in another ten days but permanent repairs will take another month at least excluding repairs to masonry works.

Endorsement No. 2448/28-C-1, *dated 3rd November* 1928.

Submitted to Government for information.

L. H. GREG,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department.

VI

Government Memorandum No. 3540-*E*/28, *Revenue, dated* 14*th November* 1928.

[Floods—East Godavari—Damages—Minor irrigation works—Collector's Ref. B-3 No. 7863/28, dated 9th November 1928.]

In his letter quoted above the Collector has reported that 99 Minor Irrigation tanks have breached and that the repairs will cost about Rs. 16,000. The Collector should proceed with the execution of the repairs at once applying for the necessary allotment of funds in due course. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions accordingly.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
" Collector of East Godavari.

[26th November 1928

VII

Government Memorandum No. 19914–*D*/28–1, *P.W.* & *L.*, *dated* 21*st November* 1928.

[Floods—East Godavari district.]

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to take steps immediately to effect such urgent temporary repairs as are necessary to irrigation works damaged by the recent floods in the East Godavari district.

He should apply for funds as soon as practicable, but should not wait for formal allotments. As regards permanent repairs estimates should be prepared urgently, so that they may be sanctioned in time and the work completed before the next rainy season.

C. A. Souter,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.